



Army To Be Organized in Local Zones

Famous Fighting Divisions to Keep Names and Be Recruited From Their Home Areas

O'Ryan May Get Old Command

Regiments of the Regular Establishment To Be Divided Among Camps

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Orders made public to-day by General March, Chief of Staff, provide for the organization of the regular army at a peace strength of 509,000 officers and men under plans that are a radical departure from the pre-war establishment, the "one army" organization which absorbed regulars, National Guard and National Army during the war into the army of the United States.

This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establishment the numerical designations, names, special insignia, war histories and traditions and, where possible, the commissioned personnel of the divisions, regiments and other units which have particularly brilliant war records. This project is furthered by assigning to each of the fourteen regular divisions to be organized the number and approximately the same home area as one of the war divisions. The new division, in each case, will be recruited exclusively from that area, which is an adaptation of the system long employed in Continental armies.

"Rainbow" Cavalry Division

A feature of the plan is the assignment of the 42d Division, which will succeed the famous Rainbow Division of war time, to become the cavalry division of the new army. It will be recruited from all parts of the country, as will be the seven regular divisions retained and which are now part of the army of occupation. Each of the seven regular divisions now in France also is assigned to a home camp as a permanent base, and will be sent to that camp when withdrawn from Europe.

Pending further legislation, the plans being followed call for the organization of one field army of five corps. The first and second corps are now composed of the first to seventh divisions, now overseas, and the others will be formed at home when the new divisions have been created. The peace strength basis of an infantry division to which these units will be recruited is 15,833 officers and men. The forty-second, the cavalry division, will have a peace strength of 15,973.

O'Ryan May Get Command

One project still under discussion in connection with the localization of the divisions is that of offering to officers of the war time divisions commissions in the new regular units. This would enable the War Department to take into the regular service some general officers of National Guard origin, it is understood, to command substantially the same units they commanded in France. In the case of the New York division, it is regarded as probable that Major General John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th Division, will be offered command of the new regular division to carry that designation.

The following list shows the new designations of the army and the war time divisions from which they were taken in order to preserve traditions. Except in the case of assignment of regular regiments, merely the number and other insignia of the units are retained, the personnel to be supplied later by recruitment. The recruiting area of each division also is known, the first seven to be nationwide in composition.

List of the Divisions

The list is as follows:
First Division (Camp Pike, Arkansas), unchanged as now organized.
Second Division (Camp Dodge, Iowa).
In 4th Brigade, 8th and 9th Regular regiments, substituted for the 5th and 6th Marine Regiments.
Third Division (Camp Lee, Virginia), unchanged.
Fourth Division (Camp Kearney, California), unchanged.
Fifth Division (Panama), unchanged.
Sixth Division (Honolulu), unchanged.
Seventh Division (Philippines, Alaska and Mexican border), unchanged except for additional infantry brigade attached. This is to be the 183d Brigade (colored), formerly of the 92d Division (colored), and composed of the 24th and 25th regular regiments and the 350th Machine Gun Battalion of the 92d.
Twenty-sixth Division (Camp Devens, Mass., recruitment area New England), retained: Fifty-first Infantry Brigade, 101st and 104th Infantry regiments, 101st and 102d Artillery regiments, 101st Headquarters, Military Police, Engineers, Field Signal Battalion, Ammunition Train, from 76th Division, 152d Infantry and 151st Artillery brigades, 308d Machine Gun Battalion, 301st Supply and Ammunition trains, 76th Cavalry, regulars assigned, 13th and 30th Infantry regiments.

Make-Up of the Twenty-Seventh

Twenty-seventh (Camp Upton, area New York), retained: Fifty-third Infantry Brigade, 105th Infantry, 105th and 104th Artillery, 104th, 105th and 106th Artillery, 104th, 105th and 106th Artillery, 104th, 105th and 106th Artillery.

Lemberg Shelled Three Days by Ukrainians

PARIS, March 29.—Lemberg was heavily shelled by the Ukrainians from Monday until Thursday morning, according to a Havas dispatch from Warsaw.

Scores of civilians were killed and hundreds wounded.

St. George's Cathedral and the Archbishop's palace were badly damaged.

Daniels Meets Wemyss On Disposal of Foe Fleet

Other Naval Policies Discussed With First Sea Lord of British Admiralty

PARIS, March 29.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Benson and Admiral Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, held an extended conference to-day, and it is understood that the question of the disposal of the German warships was under discussion. No decision as to the ships, however, was reached. A number of subjects concerning naval policy also were discussed.

Premier Clemenceau received Secretary Daniels to-day at his office.

Gen. Edwards Favors Beer in Army Canteens

Boys in France Have Light Drinks Without Harmful Results, He Says

BOSTON, March 29.—Major General Clarence K. Edwards, commander of the Department of the Northeast, told workers at the Boston army and navy canteen if he had anything to do with it, "beer and light wines would go back in canteens."

"When canteens were started," he said, "I was stationed at Buffalo. I ran the first one there and I was so anxious to see it succeed that I very nearly put on an apron and sold beer. If you could do that now you wouldn't have to waste so many smiles. It makes for contentment. All your dear children are drinking wine over there and there's no drunkenness and no excesses."

Chicago City Campaign Ends With 'Wild Night'

Thompson and Sweitzer Each Predict Election as Mayor Tuesday

CHICAGO, March 29.—Candidates for municipal offices at the election Tuesday, April 1, to-night closed their campaigns with a downtown carnival of noise which observers declared had not been equaled in years.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican; County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat, and State Attorney Macley Hoene, a Democrat running as an independent Mayorality candidate, each claimed victory to-night by large majorities. Other candidates are John P. Patterson, Labor Party; John M. Collins, Socialist; and Adolph Carmichael, Labor. Beside the Mayor, thirty-five Aldermen and other municipal officers are to be elected.

Mayor Thompson Has Been Assailed on His War Record

Although for the first time the city will vote on the liquor question, the dry forces are making no concerted fight.

One project still under discussion in connection with the localization of the divisions is that of offering to officers of the war time divisions commissions in the new regular units. This would enable the War Department to take into the regular service some general officers of National Guard origin, it is understood, to command substantially the same units they commanded in France. In the case of the New York division, it is regarded as probable that Major General John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th Division, will be offered command of the new regular division to carry that designation.

East Side Grocer, Shot By Gunman, Dies in Hour

Slayer Escapes Pursuit After Killing Leo Rubin in Store

Leo Rubin, a grocer, at 312 East Seventieth Street, was shot at his store last night by an unidentified man. He died in the Reception Hospital Hospital one hour later.

A crowd gathered outside the grocery but was held off by the gunman with a leveled revolver, as he started to run down the street.

The crowd followed but all trace of the murderer was lost at First Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. The only description of the man the police were able to get was that he was about forty years old, five feet, ten inches in height, and wore a blue overcoat and a checked cap.

Scattered on the floor of Rubin's shop, the police found oyster crackers and a crumpled bag. They believe that the gunman entered the store, called for crackers and fired at Rubin as he passed them over.

Mrs. Rubin was able to suggest no motive for the crime. Rubin had no children.

Transport Sends S O S Rudder 900 Miles From Here

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Radio dispatches to the Navy Department to-day said the army transport Scranton was disabled about 900 miles east of New York as the result of damage to her rudder. The steamer El Sol was reported as standing by, but assistance was asked by the Scranton's radio. Announcement was made that an ocean-going tug had been sent to the aid of the Scranton.

85,000,000 Gold in Streets

First Coin Shipment Sent to France to Pay Troops

Five million dollars in American gold coin was taken from the Sub-Treasury and loaded aboard the steamer Von Steuben yesterday. It is the first shipment of its kind to be sent to France to pay United States soldiers. Returning troops have been bringing French money and exchanging it here at a loss.

Eight soldiers, under the command of Major Walter M. Donnelly and Lieutenant William M. Conrad, guarded the gold until it was placed aboard ship at Hoboken.

HOW DID "THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD" AFFECT THE PROFESSORS? Read the answer in the April Scribner's Magazine.—Adv.

Telegraph Rate Up 20 Per Cent From April 1

Burleson Orders Increase to Meet Greater Cost of Operation Due to Wage Advances for Employees

Night Letters Included

Additional Revenue Barely Adequate for Purpose, Says Official Statement

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Increase of 20 per cent in domestic telegraph rates, effective April 1, was announced to-day by Postmaster General Burleson.

The order affects both government and commercial messages, but it was announced there would be no increase in special press rates for newspapers or in charges for special wires leased by press associations and newspapers.

Under the order, however, commercial and government leased wires will be charged for at an advance of 20 per cent over existing rates, whether such wires be furnished by a telegraph or a telephone system under government control.

The increase was agreed upon at a meeting of the Federal wire board and was made necessary, Mr. Burleson's announcement said, to meet "the increased cost of operation, occasioned by wage increases now in effect, made during the last year." Mr. Burleson added that the advance would be "barely sufficient" for this purpose.

New Schedule Announced

Mr. Burleson's order follows:
The following schedule of domestic commercial telegraph rates shall be effective from April 1, 1919, and continue until otherwise ordered:
Present rate. New rate.
20c. 2c. for each additional word. 30c. 2.50 for each additional word.
30c. 3.50
40c. 4.50
50c. 5.50
60c. 6.50
75c. 8.50
100c. 12.00

"Day" letters and night letters shall be computed as at present, but charged for on the basis of the above rates. Night messages will be charged for at an increase of 20 per cent over existing night message rates.

"Commercial and government leased wires shall be charged for at an advance of 20 per cent over existing leased wire rates, whether such wires be furnished by a telegraph or a telephone system under government control.

"The telegraph rates for domestic

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4 U. S. 'Planes Will Try Ocean Flight in May

First Clear Day in Month to See Attempt by Giant Craft Carrying 26,000 Pounds and Five Men

Mother Ships to Watch

Will Start From Newfoundland With Enough Gasoline to Reach Ireland

The four giant naval flying boats of the U. S. C. type will start on their attempt to fly across the Atlantic the first clear day after May 1 next.

This fact was announced yesterday by the Navy Department through the Manufacturers Aircraft Association of this city. The following facts concerning the preparations for the flight were also made known to the public:

1. During the trials at Rockaway last week one of the flying boats took off from the water with a gross load of 26,000 pounds. This means the big flying vessel can carry sufficient gasoline to cross from Newfoundland to Ireland in one unbroken flight.

2. Mother ships, of a special type developed by the navy, will be stationed across the Atlantic to rush aid in the event of accident.

3. The United States Weather Bureau has prepared weather charts for the flight, and is engaged in gathering additional data on winds and other weather conditions.

4. A crew of five men will be assigned to each of the four flying boats. These will consist of pilot, mechanics, an aerial navigator and a wireless operator.

5. The boats will fly at an average altitude of 2,000 feet across the Atlantic.

6. Only sufficient food for the flight will be kept down to a minimum in order to get the last pint of gasoline aboard each of the flying craft.

It was announced the navy had sacrificed everything possible for gasoline carrying, and the question of whether the chief photographer of the department should be a member of the party was finally decided in the negative. In consequence of this decision, every member of the party is being instructed in the use of hand cameras, in order to take whatever official pictures are necessary during the flight.

The transatlantic section of the navy

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Wilson Refuses to Join France In War on Russian Bolsheviks; Monroe Doctrine Up to Big Four

Allies Agree on Trial of War Lords

U. S. Will Undertake No New Military Adventure Beyond the Rhine, the President Tells Paris

Believes Crusade Would Be Failure

Argues That Bolshevism Would Spread Behind Advancing Army's Line

Secret Orders Given Foch to Act at Danzig

Inter-Allied Envoys Are Reported Interned; Foe Is Increasing Garrison and Mounting Big Gun

Election of National Assembly Under Supervision of Entente Troops Ordered in Reported Ultimatum

Paris, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—The Commission on Responsibility for the War, whose report has just been submitted to the peace conference, has decided: First, solemnly to condemn the violation of neutrality and all the crimes committed by the Central Empires; second, the appointment of an international tribunal to judge all those responsible, including the German Emperor.

The official statement regarding the commission's final work says:

"The Commission on Responsibility for the War held its last meeting this morning. Its general report has been transmitted to the conference, under whose control it will henceforth be.

"Sir Ernest Pollock, the British Solicitor General, expressed the thanks of the commission to Secretary Lansing for the excellent and liberal spirit in which he had presided over the discussions."

PARIS, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—The American Monroe Doctrine amendment to the covenant of the league of nations, it is understood, has been submitted to the council of four for final determination as to the course to be adopted concerning it.

When the amendment came up at the last meeting of the league of nations commission an unexpected obstacle arose which caused action on it to be deferred. This was not against the Monroe Doctrine itself, but the form of the amendment which is so general in its terms that it might include other doctrines to which strong objections were made among some of the British dominions.

As a conference failed to disclose means of removing the obstacle, the amendment finally was referred to the Premiers and the President at the court of last resort.

Saar Valley Discussed

After most of the day in conference with the three Premiers President Wilson late this afternoon spent some time in a discussion with Thomas Lamont and Norman Davis, members of the supreme economic council and the financial advisers of the American delegation, regarding reparations. Several formulas are under consideration, and such progress has been made as to justify the expectation that this subject will be finally disposed of on Tuesday or Wednesday of the coming week.

The council of four also has given fresh consideration to the question of

PARIS, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson and the Premiers, constituting the council of four, gave Marshal Foch instructions to-day regarding the situation at Danzig, where the Germans have refused to permit the landing of Polish troops.

The nature of the instructions will probably not be revealed until they are made known in Germany.

A British Wireless Service despatch received to-day in London says that in addition to reinforcing the garrison at Danzig the Germans are reported to be mounting guns along the Prussian coast near that port.

A rumor was in circulation here last night that the inter-Allied mission at Danzig had been interned.

Danzig Disorders Reported

According to the Paris edition of "The London Daily Mail," a telegram received at the French Foreign Office reported serious disorders had occurred at Danzig, instigated by the pan-Germans. The demonstrations are declared to have been directed at the inter-Allied mission. Although no hostile action was taken against it, the mission is reported to have been virtually stopped from functioning, its work being hampered and it being isolated from the Poles.

All the newspapers agree in the view that if it were established that violence had been employed against the mission an extremely critical situation would be created.

The recent note sent by the Allies to the German armistice commission at Spa regarding the landing of General Haller's Polish forces at Danzig did not take the form of an ultimatum, as stated by the Berlin newspapers, according to Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris."

The newspaper, however, declares the Allies will insist upon the landing of General Haller's troops at Danzig.

The military situation at Danzig, where negotiations are under way for the passage through Germany of three Polish legions intended for service with the Polish army, is explained by military experts attached to the peace commission in a different manner from the explanation given in dispatches from Berlin.

Seek to Avoid Clash

It is said that the German purpose appears to be to direct the movement of these troops so as to avoid unnecessary chance of friction or hostile collisions with the German populace in the region to be traversed. Therefore, while Danzig was named in the armistice as the port of debarkation best adapted for the purpose, it is regarded by the military authorities as only proper that the Entente commanders should not consider any proposition by the German authorities looking to the use of other German ports as a violation of the armistice.

So far as is known nothing in the nature of an ultimatum has been delivered, and it is believed that the issue will be settled satisfactorily without a breach.

One source of delay has been found in the failure to obtain quickly the shipping necessary to convey the Polish legions to the German port of debarkation. It will require thirty ships of 5,000 tons each and two months' time to complete the movement, and negotiations have not been completed for furnishing this large amount of transport.

Germany Firm in Refusal

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